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F. A. PRATT....WM. MESSER.

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 101.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1858.

Number 5,226.

Childrens Corner.

SELLER IN THE FRANKLIN PRINT-
ING OFFICE, BOSTON.

Chism was seated by his desk, and a boy
at his side reading, while he was looking
carefully at some manuscript that lay
on him. Presently he would take his pen
and make some marks on the sheet before him,
in found that he was reading proof.

Chism you may not understand, so I will ex-
plain to you what is meant by proof, and how it
ispared.

In all parts of the large room I ob-
served that men were very busily employed in
one type to print books and magazines. Even-
ing stood before a large case filled with little
books, in which the letters were placed—
they picked up so rapidly that you could
see their fingers move, and you would be sur-
prised to see how soon they set up a whole page
of "Wee Songs for our Little Pets,"

in Atlantic Monthly or the Guide to Hollings,

and both of these magazines in the

Printing Office.

Then they have all the letters set in order to

a few pages, they take an impression of it

and this printed matter is called proof.

Chism was then reading proof of a little book

of "Wee Songs for our Little Pets,"

on he came to this verse,

"Oh, that those who love Jesus

Would offend read,

These words were written,

"My Lamb, my Lamb foun-

found and the printer had omitted several let-

ters, but this did not surprise him. He

asked the mistake very quietly, and gave the

of a boy who stood waiting to take it back

he printed to correct.

Home, sweet, sweet home,

There is no place like home."

few days since a Newport lady had occasion

all at 32 East 39th street, which, you know,

is the upper part of the city of New York. As

was conversing with a lady in the parlor, a

woman came up the high steps with a baby

her arms, and rang at the street door. She

welcomed very kindly by the ladies of the

and all gathered round to look at the dear

that she was carrying so tenderly in her

Although she was so kind and loving to

the dear little babe, she was not so mother,

she had come to seek the kind ladies

they did not take it under their care until they

they had given it to the little star.

Newport lady was then invited to take a

into their nursery, and there she saw ten dear

children, looking bright and happy, and all

playful as little kittens.

In a room adjoining,

was a large number of little beds and cribs

all prepared for such friendless ones as the

woman was then holding in her arms. The

of this child was Harry Larkly. This was

the knew of him. A basket had been left in

street, near her door, and she had

seen away in it and the name pinned to his

head, and was not a word written to say, why

had been so cruelly deserted by his parents.

if there was not a dollar left to provide food for

so if the kind woman had not taken the dear

into her own house, he must have starved in

street. But she was too poor to support little

erry, and she was very thankful to find this

home for him in 32 East 39th street—

ladies are not rich, and at this very moment

more than a hundred friendless people,

different ages in that house. It is called the

for the Home for the Friendless. The

is the reason why we have done so little for

as we know so little of their wants,

or if you will believe it, children, there are but

no copies of the Advocate and Guardian taken

all of Newport. When the visitor learned this,

said I must go home and tell the children all

one can see where it has been divided? Water.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

LINES
Written on the late fall of snow.

sh'd by word Almighty, from the skies,
The winter all abroad arrests our eyes!

He sendeth snow like wool, on earth alight,
Clouds following clouds, to clothe the land in white.

As barren trees, with bare extended arms,
Bent the descending season's virgin charms,

Which in their pure and close embraces throw,

A full, a shining dress on all below.

See gathering tempests rudely rushing by,

Left the snow-tufted bending branches high,

And the view of gazing mortals show

Day's lily blossoms rivalled by the snow.

But soon will Phœbus gentle heats be felt,

Frigid particles of water melt,

Nutritious currents often nature's breast,

That summer's reign, with fruitage fair be blest.

Thus when the robes of grace resplendent fall,

Around the naked soul in sin and thrall;

Sublimest hopes exalt our natures low,

Repentant tears bid fruits immortal grow.

AGNES.

Winter.

When Winter's grey and grizzly form,
Exulting scatters cold and pain;

Tumultuous beats the hollow storm;

And icy torrents drench the plain;

Cliff'd from its native parent spray,

The fated blossom drops its head;

No more to boast the genial ray,

That all its infant graces fed.

Thus life's gay roses frequent fade,

Sad victims to disease and death;

Thus virtue's charms are oft betrayed,

And nipp'd by fate's untimely breath.

Warn'd by the gale that zephyrs bear,

Soon shall the forest bloom again;

The rose resume its wonted hue,

And Spring destroy the tyrant's reign.

Domestic Hints.

Curing Hams.

As the time is at hand for preparing these useful stores of rich and savory food, a few words will be not out of place in regard to them. The legs of hogs short in the hock, are the best for hams, and should be chosen in preference to lanky legs. They may be salted by immersion in a clean pickle, containing a little sugar and saltpetre dissolved, or they may be salted by rubbing ground solar evaporated salt over them, turning them every day, and giving them a good rubbing. A little sugar and ground black pepper added to the salt will much improve the flavor of the meat.

It requires about a month to salt hams by the wet process, and three weeks by the dry system. At the end of this period, they should be hung up for a few days to drip and then they are ready for smoking. Much depends on the kind of material used for smoking them so as to secure a sweet flavor. Whatever fuel is used for this purpose, one condition should never be overlooked; it should be perfectly dry, or else it will be liable to impart a bitter taste to the meat. Dry corn cobs and some dry sweet hay are superior to all other agents that we have seen employed for smoking beef and hams.

Mutton hams may be prepared in the same manner as those of pork, and they are exceedingly palatable when the meat is good and care exercised to smoke them slowly.—*Scientific American.*

To Make Indian Pudding.

—Real Genuine Yankee Pudding.—Take three pints of scalded milk, add as much fine, yellow Indian meal as will be sufficient to make a stiff batter, and a teacupful of molasses, with salt to your taste. Boil it four hours, or even longer, for boiling does not hurt, but improves it. A few ripe cherries or whortleberries will also improve it. Many think a small portion of suet (beef's) chopped fine without the fruit, a good and even better addition. It is to be eaten with butter and molasses of course.

—Oh, please sir, I could do lots o' things. First I went into the *new* line, and sold papers; but that didn't pay me nuffin to speak of, and I was nearly starved afore I left it; then I took to selling apples, oranges and vegetables of all sorts; and when there's a fall of snow I have plenty of work scraping afore the doors, and get well paid for it, too!

Baked Indian Pudding.—Take three pints of scalded milk, one handful of wheat flour, three eggs, and as much Indian meal as will make the whole thick, like batter for pancakes. Add one gill of molasses, and salt to your taste. Bake three

about it and see if we cannot make up a box of clothing for dear little Harry Larkly. A group of children could meet together and make a nice little quilt for his bed and some warm clothing, and contribute a few dimes each toward his support. We will see what we can do, will we not dear children? Perhaps some home may be found in Newport where God has taken away the pet lamb of the fold and left a vacant space in the heart to be filled by this dear little stranger?

When the Newport lady returned to the parlor she saw a photograph of three dear children, whose story was told in front of the New York one cold day in winter, almost famished with hunger, and their poor little limbs were stiffened with cold. Mrs. Sheldon, a Western lady, wrote their story very sweetly in poetry. If the editor can find room in the Child's Corner, he must try to insert it, in order to awaken your sympathy for the poor children of New York city. Just remember that another cold winter is approaching, and that there are already one thousand children in the almshouse. The thousands roaming about the streets, without a shelter or friends to care for them, are in a sad condition, and many of them die every winter.

True, it is quite true, said Maudsley, smiling, but it is not to worldly wealth alone that maxim applies; the mind should be equally diligent in the acquisition of knowledge and of virtue, without which the possession of riches adds nothing to man's happiness.

If he would be truly great, he must be truly good. Patience, perseverance are his handmaids—truth, justice and humanity lie in his path—the wise man makes these as his own, and gathers peace and happiness as he goes.

There was something in the manner in which these few words were spoken which sank into the child's heart. He uttered not a word, but Mr. Maudsley perceived that he felt what had been said, and he secretly determined to make an attempt to rescue the poor outcast from his degraded position.

The little fellow was by his direction, immediately placed in the hands of servants who, by the application of soap and water, combs and brushes, and an entire change of costume for a suit of master Maudsley's clothes, was shortly transformed into a respectable looking boy. Being thus rendered presentable, he was introduced into the kitchen, where he quickly ingratiated himself with the members of the lower household by his obliging manners. His stories of life among the wandering tribes of New York were immensely relished, and his imitation of some of the fancy young men made him the most popular boy in the house.

It would not be easy to imagine a more striking contrast than that which the poor unwashed, unfed, half-naked and nearly half-starved child offered to every object in the picture to which he was thus suddenly introduced. A tattered, old fustian jacket, tied for want of buttons, round his waist with a piece of pack thread, partly concealed an inner garment of dingy hug and dubious material; loose corduroy trousers, made originally for a full grown man, but tucked up at the legs to accommodate the diminutive stature of the actual wearer; a pair of thick soled, worn out brogans, and a shapeless roll of something like black cloth, which served ordinarily for a cap, but was now twisted up hard between his hands, completed the costume of little Joe, as he stood digging his hob-nailed boots into the Turkey carpet in the centre of the room, facing the pleasant looking man who had sought this interview. Notwithstanding the novelty of his situation, Joe retained his self-possession and coolness, and having by a keen glance examined the countenance of Mr. Maudsley, and being apparently satisfied with the result of his investigation, he made a rapid but curious review of its contents, commencing with the ornamental French clock on the chimney piece, and ending with the Piano, over which hung the portrait of the fortunate proprietor of all these things, smiling and looking down upon them with an expression of expansive good nature, such as at that moment diffused itself over the features of its original while examining the odd specimen of humanity before him.

Later in the evening there was a general demand for a dance amongst the young people, and one of Mr. Maudsley's sisters, who 'didn't dance,' undertook to supply the music on the piano. Little Joe, who heard in the kitchen the beating of the merry feet overhead, expressed a strong desire to witness the dance, and by the contrivance of one of the servants was smuggled behind a large Indian screen that had been placed in front of a glass door at the upper end of the room communicating with the conservatory. Mounted on a flower-stand, and hidden from observation by the screen, Joe Gimber peeped through the evergreens with which it was decorated, and beheld a scene which completely bewildered him. As the light and graceful forms of the children flitted before him in the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and happiness, and their eyes sparkling with enjoyment, he fancied himself transported to some fairy land; his heart beat violently, and his eyes dazzled with light; he vainly tried to follow the waltzers in their mazy round: his head became giddy, and forgetting for the moment where he was, he clapped his hands in uncontrollable delight, and leaning forward with too little caution to get a nearer view of a pretty little sylphide in a pale blue frock, who had, more than any of the others, attracted his admiration, the screen was thrown down, and Joe Gimber falling with it, rolled suddenly in the midst of the dancers. A general scream greeted the unexpected appearance of this strange guest, who, hastily picking himself up, would have made a precipitate retreat had not Mr. Maudsley come forward and called him to remain. The matter was shortly explained, and Joe, instead of being ignominiously expelled from the room, became an object of curiosity to the company, by whom his pockets were filled with sweet-meats and fruit. This was Joe Gimber's first introduction into polite society. That night he slept in a little bed made up for him in the garret. Full of the most agreeable reflections, he fell asleep, to dream that he was transformed into a gigantic snowball, rolled by the pretty sylphide over heaps of sixpences and sugar-plums which stuck to him on every side. Joe had made the first roll in life.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1858.

SOME two months since we barely announced the fact that the liberal sum of ten thousand dollars had been subscribed for enlarging and improving the venerable Redwood Library, by the friends of that institution, but gave no further particulars, preferring at the time that the Directors should complete their arrangements, or, at least, digest their plans, before we made public the design they had in view. Enough has now been done to warrant us in referring to the subject again, and we do so with pleasure of no ordinary degree; for all who are interested—and who of our readers are not?—will heartily approve of any measure calculated to enlarge the collection of books commenced at so early a period in our history, and to extend the usefulness of the library, by filling the vacancies in the several departments of literature, and bringing the whole within the range of the many who have not heretofore enjoyed the privileges of the library.

The first step was to show the importance of adding to the collection such books as were daily called for, but which the Directors were unable to purchase, for want of adequate funds; investigations revealed the fact that the wants of the library were great and that no considerable amount would be required to make these good, and then, again, if by any possibility the books could be purchased, the library building, with its present resources, could not accommodate the additional volumes, the shelf room having long since been exhausted. These two points coupled together led those who were most active in bringing about the results we have to record, to make a bold push, and we have to thank them for the energy and zeal with which they went ahead with the good work. A paper was prepared, setting forth the wants so apparent to all who had given the subject due consideration, and CHARLES H. RUSSELL, Esq., generously and heartily responded by subscribing one thousand dollars, with the understanding that the whole sum asked for—ten thousand dollars—should be pledged by the first of September. This was done designedly that the work should not lag, and those who had this basis on which to ground future operations, were so refreshed with the prospect of accomplishing the end had in view, that new life was instilled into them, (not that they were at all disengaged at the start) and soon the whole sum was guaranteed. We cannot say who were the prime movers in this enterprise, but we know that WM. C. COZENS, Esq., was untiring in his exertions to secure the desired sum, and he, and all who participated in the work, have the consciousness of having done a good thing.

The necessary funds having been paid in, the Stockholders at once agreed to go on with the improving of the edifice and the collection of books, in accordance with the wish of the donors. For this purpose, Mr. SONELL, the architect, was sent from Boston, who prepared plans for enlarging the building, and these were subsequently adopted by the Directors, who accepted the report of the Building Committee, and contracted with MR. ABRAHAM T. PECKHAM to make the alterations in accordance with the specifications.

The plans have been highly approved of by all who have had an opportunity of examining them. The arrangement is such that the present edifice will undergo but slight change; the facade will not be touched. The wings will extend the whole length of the building; and not, at present, but a short distance to the East, and the space thus gained will be employed for shelf-room. These wings will form corridors, to be approached from the present central room and from the new room in the rear. On each side of the front door there will be a small room—the one on the left will be for the librarian, and in it a safe will be placed for the reception of valuable papers, the records of the library, &c. The opposite room will be for the Directors. The present library room will be used for conversation, and all the available space on the sides, as well as in the corridors, will be appropriated to books. The new room, extending across the rear of the present edifice and opening into the library room and the corridors, will be twenty-five feet in width and fifty feet in length, lighted by a small, but well-proportioned lantern. The East side will be of brick, and the style of the present edifice will be carried out in all its details. This will be the reading-room. It will be warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas. The furniture will be every way inviting, for it is the object to draw every one who has a taste for books to the library, and to make it the centre of attraction. Ladies will go there to read, and to write, if so disposed, and in the vestibule, now the present library room, friends will stop to converse or to examine at their leisure the many valuable works on the numerous shelves. In the basement, approached from the reading-room by a neat stairway, there will be wash basins, &c., the means for unpacking books, and other conveniences, and the grounds around the building will be beautifully laid out and kept in perfect order.

All these improvements will cost in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars (the contract has been taken for something less than that sum) and the Building Committee are most active in the discharge of their several duties.—The Book Committee, to whom is entrusted the responsible duty of selecting the books which are thought to be most desirable, are no less industrious. They have five thousand dollars placed at their disposal, and we feel assured they will do all in their power to acquire them selves well.

The whole work is to be done by May, or in the course of that month; in the meantime the books will remain in the new stores, owned by MR. FLUDER, on Touro street.

When another season opens, all will take pride and pleasure in directing the attention of visitors to the change which the old library will have undergone; it will be an additional attraction to the place, and we are confident that daily, not only during the time that Newport is filled with guests from abroad, but at all times the many will there congregate, and the interest now felt in the institution will continue to grow, and its influence become more and more marked, giving us the right to say now, as was said with truth of the days of its early history, by Dr. WATERHOUSE, in reply to his own question, "What were they doing in Rhode Island between 1721 and 1724?" Rending the best collection of books to be found in New England (Cambridge only excepted) which gave Newport a literary caste of character which it sustained until the Revolution; that is, till their distinguished men were sentenced. Then we were famed for our architectural taste and structures, and the place was styled the emporium of fashion, refinement and taste.—Some of these qualities, we fear, we have lost, whilst others have been retained; may the day again come, when it can be said with truth it is the chosen resort of the philosopher and the learned in ancient and modern lore, and the school of every science and every art that can elevate and refine and enliven man.

THE Government of the Musical Institute announces a course of Lectures, and we sincerely hope our citizens will show a generous spirit and purchase the limited number of tickets.—Hon. GEORGE H. CALVERT will open the course on Monday evening next. He will be followed by several gentlemen who are well prepared to entertain and instruct; among others we hear of Mayor RODMAN of Providence, Mr. JAMES, who has recently settled here, Rev. Mr. BROOKS, Rev. Mr. MALCOLM, Rev. Mr. ADLAM, Hon. C. V. VANZANDT and R. R. HAZARD, Jr., Esq.

The Society have recently reorganized and considerably reduced their number; those who compose the Society now being of the right stamp, ready to sustain the Institution and their best to create and keep alive a desire for musical talent. They are now rehearsing Di Monte's favorite Mass which is considered second to none which has yet been presented. This will be reserved until their concert, but at each Lecture the Society will sing one or two favorite choruses, thus adding to the evening entertainment.

Mr. TOURJEE who has exerted himself in every way to induce our citizens to take an interest in Music has recently had a call to go West, but he likes Newport and we hope that our citizens will show their willingness to sustain the Institute and thereby encourage him to prolong his stay.

MR. HENRY A. COOK, who formerly conducted one of our Public Schools, was ordained to the work of the Ministry on Wednesday evening last at the Central Baptist Church. The services were as follows:—Invocation by the Rev. DR. SHEPPARD; Hymn; Reading of the Scriptures and Prayer by REV. GLO. S. CHACE; Hymn; Sermon by REV. WM. C. RICHARDS; Anthem; Prayer of Ordination by REV. S. ADLAM; Charge by REV. DR. JACKSON; Right-hand of Fellowship and Prayer by REV. C. H. MALCOLM; Doxology; Benediction by REV. HENRY A. COOK.

The services on this occasion were highly impressive and instructive. The Sermon especially, which seemed exactly suited to the occasion was delivered in that peculiar manner which indicated that the Rev. Gentleman felt as well as uttered the feelings of his heart.

The charge also, was full and delivered with that emphasis whereby not only the Candidate but the hearers must have felt the importunity of the undertaking, and the necessity that both the preacher and his charge should act in perfect harmony, if they would fulfil their duties.

Mr. COOK will preach at the Central Baptist Church to-morrow morning. He has received a call from Evansville, Indiana, and leaves at once to fill the engagement.

The following sales of real estate have recently been made:

OLIVER H. P. SHERMAN has purchased of MR. JOSEPH LYON, the lot on Spring street next to the "POLLY TILLEY" estate, for \$600. It contains about 2830 square feet.

THE ELIZA FLAGG estate, at the upper part of Thames street has been purchased by MR. GABRIEL V. GARDNER, for \$900.

MR. ELIAH SHERMAN has sold to the Island Cemetery company, four acres and a half of land for \$2325.71.

A lot of land measuring 32x67 feet, in Denison street, has been sold by MR. JOHN L. BAKER to JERRY SULLIVAN for \$400.

The OLIPHANT estate noticed sometime since, containing about 16,720 feet, with buildings thereon, was sold for \$4000.

The ESTATE on Mill street, belonging to MR. CLARK BURDICK, has been sold to MR. CHARLES P. BARBER for \$2100.

The "Caleb Sherman" Farm in Portsmouth, containing about 70 acres of land, with a dwelling house and outbuildings, was sold at auction on Wednesday for \$5,130, to MR. THOMAS COLESHAW, of Middletown.

THE recent alterations which MR. CHARLES H. HAMMETT, Jr., has made to his estate on Thames street, are certainly deserving of a notice. Mr. HAMMETT not feeling able to "tear down and build up" concluded to do the next best thing, consequently he raised up the building until he had fourteen feet raised on the ground floor, and has his store on the height of his store. He has now completed the store and it presents a fine appearance, being higher and deeper than his former one. In the rear, there is a large room which is to be occupied for a Piano room, that branch of the business being conducted by his brother, Mr. HAMMETT's Book Bindery is removed to the third story where he is enabled to get more room, which was very requisite, as this part of his business has steadily increased from the time he started it.

In addition to the above, we understand that about a month since MRSS. WHEELER & WILSON appointed Mr. H. as agent for the sale of their Sewing Machines, and he has disposed of several already.

Since our last, with the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very disagreeable. Sunday morning the snow commenced falling and continued through the day and night, presenting on Monday morning a very wintry appearance. The owners of sleighs made the most of it, and until Tuesday noon the bells were jingling. Thursday it rained all day, but the air was cold, and we could not help contrasting the present with the beautiful weather we were enjoying a year ago. Then it was mild and pleasant; the poor were enabled to perform their labors and keep from suffering; but if the past week is to be taken as a criterion, we shall be compelled to witness poverty and distress much sooner than last year.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Can you inform me what was the price paid for the Island of Rhode Island by the first settlers.

J. S.

The whole of this island (then called Aquidneck) on which are now the city of Newport and the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth, was purchased by WILLIAM COXINGTON and others, in the year 1637 of CANONIUS and MANTINONI, for the consideration of 40 shillings of white beads, 10 coats and 20 hoes. J. S. has only to ascertain the value of the beads, coats and hoes at that date to come at the exact amount.

The lecture of WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, Esq., Tuesday evening last, on "The History of Religious Liberty in Rhode Island," was understood to be very interesting. It was a historical production, commencing with the earliest days of the Puritans, and many new facts were presented showing a deep study of the subject. We regret that our engagements prevented us from attending.

THE severe illness which our esteemed friend CAPT. WILLIAM NEWTON has been afflicted with, has taken a very favorable turn, and we are happy to state that his speedy recovery is now anticipated.

We are informed that Engine Company No. 7 are making arrangements for a course of lectures to be delivered on Tuesday evening of each week; the first one to be given on the 7th inst. at their hall.

THE regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held on Tuesday evening next.

See advertisement of steamer Perry.

FIRE IN NEWPORT.

THE following list of fires, which have occurred in Newport, are compiled with great care, and for future reference they will be found of much use. The fires for the past hundred years have not been very destructive, and if the amount of insurance which has been paid in that time could be ascertained, we have no doubt it would present a sufficient sum to rebuild the entire city.

Dec. 1749—Ellery's house on the Hill.

Dec. 1759—Goddard's house on the Point.

Feb. 1762—All the stores on the head of the Long Wharf.

Sept. 6, 1763—Dellengham's blacksmith shop.

Oct. 26, 1764—Dr. Stiles Meeting House and Trinity Church struck by lightning.

Jan. 7, 1766—Col. Malbone's house.

Oct. 1, 1766—Greene's sugar house.

June 21, 1770—Greene's sugar house.

Dec. 28, 1770—Rodman and Dennis houses.

Aug. 18, 1771—Lyon's cooper shop, Greene's sugar house, and sundry other buildings consumed.

Aug. 1, 1771—Cole's tan yard.

Feb. 1773—Nicholas Easton's house.

Jan. 9, 1774—Moore & Anthony's shop.

Dec. 17, 1787—John Hadine's store on the Long Wharf.

June 29, 1787—David Melville's paint shop.

Oct. 15, 1788—Roof of the house of Ebenezer Richardson.

Dec. 2, 1789—Blacksmith shop of Noah White consumed.

Jan. 21, 1792—The bark house, curvy house, bark, &c., belonging to William Tripp, consumed, together with a store of George Collins and goods therein of value.

Nov. 17, 1793—The boat builder's shop of Jonathan Southwick burnt down, and his dwelling house adjoining injured.

Nov. 27, 1797—John Frazer's school house in Church street.

Aug. 17, 1797—Frances Brinley's ropewalk.

Dec. 1797—Job Challone's house in Thame street.

Dec. 25, 1798—A fire took place on the Long Wharf, which consumed the blacksmith shop in which it originated, a house belonging to Capt. Thomas George, a house belonging to John Shaw and Jonathan Southwick, and a boat builder shop belonging to the latter. A drunks on sailor named Lewis was consumed in one of the houses.

Oct. 25, 1800—The dwelling house of Daniel Delano, Esq., in Farewell street, was consumed by fire, and one of his man servants perished in the flames.

April 22, 1803—The barn of Nicholas Hart consumed.

Dec. 27, 1804—Chimney of James Westgate's bake-house on Ferry Wharf.

Jan. 2, 1805—Martin Benson's chimney.

Feb. 3, 1809—Bowen & Ennis' stove pipe.

March 11, 1810—House of Capt. Thomas White in Church street.

Oct. 14, 1810—James Westgate's bake-house in Thames street.

Dec. 17, 1810—House of Caleb Wilson on the Point.

April 13, 1811—The stable belonging to Mrs. Pitman and occupied by Edward Simmons, consumed, with a quantity of hay.

April 13, 1811—The stable and store of David Buffum, was entirely consumed with a quantity of hay.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

1855.—A GENERAL INVESTIGATION, ESTABLISHED BY A SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR AND HUNGRY, AFFILIATED WITH THE SOCIETY AND REFORMERS.

The Directors of this well-known Institution, to whom the next Report upon the amount of Services rendered by the Association with the names which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon, in the care of Seaman, will, at the view of the Directors, furnish a detailed account of their plan for the coming year. The Committee of Managers and others, and to give GENERAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS, and also to furnish a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and to receive contributions, etc., to FURNISH THE MEANS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIETY, and the Methods of treatment adopted during the last year, are of great value.

An admirable report of improvements, or Sabbath schools, and other classes of the School system, to the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail in a sealed letter envelope.

Other Reports to be made on the nature and location of sexual diseases, Diet, &c., are constantly being prepared for general distribution, and will be sent to the Directors.

—**DR. G. R. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon; **HOWARD ASSOCIATION,** No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Dr. G. R. Calhoun, President.

GEO. FARNHAM, Secretary.

April 3—*1855.*

REMOVAL.

COTTRILL & BRYER.

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 89 THAMES STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would return their grateful thanks to their many customers, and the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, for their removal to No. 89 THAMES STREET, where they are prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected assortments of

FURNITURE.

over offered in this city, and, as they have had long experience in this business, they confidently assure the public that their work cannot be excelled in beauty, durability and finish, by any other establishment.

COTTRILL & BRYER.

89 Thames street.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED

SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS

A PRIME ARTICLE.

Very extensively used for

Blind Mango, Table and Wine Jellies,

and for

Jellying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, N. Y.

Oct 30—*1855.*

Picture Frames.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH

Rosewood,

Gilt Oak,

Walnut,

OR ANY OTHER STYLE OF

FRAMES.

At better terms than ever before. We are importing our mouldings direct from the manufacturers, and enabled to sell at a discount equal to the price of the whole article.

Those in want of any kind of frames should not fail of examining our styles and after learning our prices, we are assured they will purchase.

COTTRILL & BRYER, 89 Thames st.

Art 24—*1855.*

Newport, R. I.

TABLE COVERS.

CARPETS, COUNTERFEAVES & BLANKETS CLEANSED.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will clean in the best manner, at short notice, and at reasonable terms, in his mill, in the Glen Hill Carpets, Counterfeaves, Blanks, Table Covers, &c. Persons in want of washing his services, as above, may leave their articles at the store of JOHN D. DENNIS, in Broad St., or JOHN C. ATWELL's in Spring street; or by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished. All favors thankfully received.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portsmouth, May 15, 1855—*3m.*

LAMIN' LAM' and Hardware.

WE WOULD invite the attention of those who

intend building or repairing, to our stock of

Lumber and Hardware during the dull times, we are

able to furnish a good assortment, and at reasonable prices. We are now offering Spring Framing Lumber at \$1 per M., and other Lumber at less prices than last year. Our stock of Shingles is large, and comprises all the varieties usually found in this market.

SWINBURNE, PECKHAM & CO.

Sept 4—*1855.*

No. 159 Thames street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has fitted up the shop in the rear of

No. 9 Coddington street for the purpose of mounting on the Carrington business in all kinds of iron, copper, brass, &c.

We would especially call attention to all kinds of

Hardware, &c., to be had in short time.

All orders attended to with neatness and dispatch.

At present attending to with neatness and

dispatch, and will work for any one.

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dispatch.

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